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On The Essential Languages In The North Korea Sheads

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ABSTRACT

Spelling is also commonly used as a source for completing language dictionary content. However, the linguistic structure of the Shawite units is often limited to elementary, vital, meaningful words and does not necessarily reflect the development of modern science and technology. Facts indicate that the Uzbek literary language, folk sheets are not exceptionally true in this sense.

Keywords: language, spelling, dictionary, science, fact.

1. INTRODUCTION

Another important point is that the Farsi, Arabic, Mongolian, Russian, Russian, and Uzbek poetry, which served as the source for the Uzbek language, secret Therefore, the elements of the source languages mentioned above have existed in different proportions in literary languages and languages.

In this article, we'll look at the words about the Iranian language used in the North Horezmian dialects, especially the Kipchak lyric.

One of the important features of the Khorezm dialect is the wide range of words that come from the Karakalpak, Kazakh, and Turkmen languages, together with the words in Persian, Arabic, Chinese and Russian. The reasons for this are: in the Uzbek dialects in the region, speakers are direct descendants of oguz and kipchak dialects, so their dialects contain ancient elements of Uzbek poetry in another region.

Also, foreign language words do not consist only of their own words and their size in the wealth of the Uzbek language and its sheets. They are not limited to the Uzbek language and its vocabulary being the external source for the development of dictionary. That is Sh. In Rakhmatullaev's words, it is also the source of the language's richness. Indeed, this richness is a compact dictionary of the Uzbek language and vocabulary as well as the most developed languages in the world.

Indeed, speaking English and its verbs is seen as Persian, Arabic, Russian, and European. He speaks Turkish, Hindi, Chinese, and so on, but these words are few in number. This is also the case in the lexicon of the prohibited texts. Speaking foreign languages is an objective law that serves the purpose of enriching or developing the language or dialect. Y.D. Disheriev notes that there is a certain boundary between the lexicon and the lexicon, which is derived from the inner language of every language. It is also important to pay particular attention to a number of aspects of foreign language, including the time and the manner in which they are used, the meaning, the phonetic system and the morphological structure. According to written sources, the Uzbek people have lived side by side with the Eronic-speaking population in close economic and cultural relations.

The lexicon layer, which is related to Iranian language, is the second largest in the North Horezmian dialect after the Turkish layers. The main reason for this is the fact that the Khorezmian family belonging to the family of the Iranian language in ancient times, the Khorezmian language was in use until the XIII century and, as a result, it was the result of the traces of this language as a substrate layer in Horezmian dialects. Secondly, the Khiva Khanate's frequent trips to the Iranian borders resulted in the fact that the captured Iranian people were taken to Khorezm and placed in various districts, and several words came from the same language. Linguist O. Madrakhimov also commented on this, stressing that many words in the Khorezm Oghuz dialect's lexicon refer to the ancient khorasan language.

The words of the lexic language of the Iranian language are deeply ingrained in Arabic terms and are organic, interconnected with the lexical structure of the Kipchak dialect, and, like all the Uzbek sheets, these words are vital, It consists of words that are commonly used in everyday life.

Such words are strongly grounded in the lexicon of the verb, and are used in a phonetic way from the literary language. Such words include: nan, guman, huda, zädä, zardrdä, dästä, pir, postin, räsva, piyaz,

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asman, arästä, ashna, anjum, pay, paxsa, bahit, chilim, dar, roza, shad , china, egg, palass, bang, bay, market, shed, mirror, juven, par, dungeon, bade.

There are also many words in the sheets that are used phonetically. These are pronounced in accordance with the phonetic laws of the languages: h: k (lime), darvaz (darboz), arash, kpchir (original collar), khpchä (original collar), chorjin, bleeding, dandruff, diphtheria, macha, abray, and so on.

Some of the Persian-Tajik words we use actively at our research site are passive in other areas, as well as literary language. These include words such as dändänä (sixmola), haraz (nonionia), cotton (teeth), guppi (short trousers), gull (a type of scissors), kachkart donkeys, dustbags, abyss, teeth, toppish, zamakiq, mushrooms, hawk (handalak), kurta (children's clothing), kerriz (aqueduct), payapil (white bridge), silapcha (dastshuy).

The subject groups of the words in Khorezm Kipchak linguistics are diverse. These can be grouped as follows:

- 1. The words on agriculture are: duck (oats), squash, badgery, tar, nasvaj (rayhon), zakkash, nëlâl, nashatâ, and so forth.
- 2. Names of the household goods, the names of the equipment, namely: bowl, china, tableware, chalice, gargoyle, karsan, räpidä (noodles used), bedding, nail, ipod (dashkola) and so on.
- 3. House construction words include: drill (hatch), han: lime, coriander, bee, käpchä (small shovel), pavement, , zámbär (mattress).

These topics can be continued further.

It is possible to see that some of the Persian-Tajik words in the lexical layer of the Khorezm Kipchak dialect are meaningful, and in some cases the meaning of the new semantic meanings has appeared. For example, the Persian-Tadjik word: 1) shall be filled; 2) The flat wood to the top of the house; The following is true: 1) Explained; 2) the speaker; dashed - 1) handling; 2) The meaning in the sheet is: 1) Washing kettles; 2) wrap for washing clothes; 3) loungers; däliz: 1) the hallway; 2) a corridor from the outside of the yard to the courtyard; kä: t) the question; 2) beds and so on.

In the lexicon of the Horezmian dialect, these words, although in line with the Iranian language, correspond to the Iranian language, but the meaning is different. For example:

Literary language in Dialect

Obviously, the character is obvious

Därs - fertilizer lesson

Satin meat sold

Chat - 1) wood; 2) brooms; 3) chat, two digits.

Understand the command of deception. Examination: 1) tandir moth; 2) Knife selection

Aphrodite is a clever kid, a condition.

Chandelier, steamer, stove.

Spin out is busy.

2. CONCLUSION

The following can be summarized as follows:

- 1. The Persian-Kipchak lexicon is the second after Turkic-speaking Turkic layers.
- 2. Many of the Iranian-language words in the Lithuanian Lexicon are pronounced in the Uzbek literary language.
- 3. Some words are used genetically for a slight change.
- 4. Some words, in the form and pronunciation, match the form and spells. References

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